### EPA Regulated Substances or Contaminants Monitored in the Water Plant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance(units)</th>
<th>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</th>
<th>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</th>
<th>Highest Level detected</th>
<th>Range Detected (lowest to highest)</th>
<th>Does water meet EPA standard?</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.81 – 0.87</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Chemicals in water which produces strong teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>0.27 – 1.51</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Water additive used to control corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Storm runoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>39.4 – 77.0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecal Coliform or E. coli bacteria (# of positive samples)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 out 50 samples taken</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Human or animal fecal waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform (% positive samples in the total number of samples collected)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 out 50 samples taken</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Natural occurrence in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Natural occurrence in the environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EPA Regulated Substances or Contaminants Monitored in the Distribution System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance(units)</th>
<th>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)</th>
<th>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</th>
<th>Highest amount detected</th>
<th>Range detected (lowest to highest)</th>
<th>Does water meet EPA standard?</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Water additive used to control corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Water additive used to control corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Natural occurrence in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform (cfu)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Natural occurrence in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecal Coliform or E. coli bacteria (# of positive samples)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 out 50 samples taken</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Human or animal fecal waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform (% positive samples in the total number of samples collected)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 out 50 samples taken</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Natural occurrence in the environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Important Health Information

People may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

### Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

### Partners in Education

The Fulton County Public Works Education and Outreach group offers a variety of exciting educational environment programs, workshops, and tours to our residents. Most are available free of charge and can be tailored to meet the needs of your group based on age and interests of the participants.

Our educators provide programs for:
- School groups/after school programs
- Summer camps and scout programs
- Teacher Workshops
- Homeowners’ associations
- Civic groups
- Community events

Program topics are divided into three main focus areas:
- Water Conservation
  - Indoor and outdoor water conservation education
  - How to build and install rain gardens and rain barrels
- Toilet Rebate Program
- Water Quality
  - Adopt-A-Stream volunter water quality monitoring
  - Storm Drain Marking and Adopt-A-Drain supplies
  - Supporting storm cleanups with supplies
- Water-related education
- Pollution Prevention
  - Proper use and disposal tips for household hazardous waste
  - Raising awareness about residential fats, oils, and grease (FOG)
- Recycling education

To learn more about these programs, visit our website at [www.fultontwp.org/publicworks-home-or-call (404) 612-7400].
**Are Contaminants A Health Risk?**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water helpline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, or oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**You’re Invited**

Fulton County Public Works wants to keep the public informed about their drinking water. We believe that informed customers are our best allies, and we are dedicated to giving you the information you need to make knowledgeable decisions. You can participate through public hearings associated with environmental permitting and reviews of new facilities. Notice of upcoming meetings is posted at the Government Center, located at 141 Pryor Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303, and on our website at www.fultoncountyga.gov/publicworks-home under “Notices”.

**Excelling in Water**

The Atlanta-Fulton County Water Resources Commissioner (AFCWRC) Water Treatment Facility, jointly-owned by Fulton County and the City of Atlanta and operated by joint venture partners Veolia WaterOnline, has earned several awards in 2010, including:

- American Water Works Association (AWWA)’s Director Award in recognition of our commitment to providing the highest quality of drinking water. One of only three Water Treatment Plants in Georgia to earn this honor.
- American Water Works Association (AWWA)’s Partnership for Safe Drinking Water Award.
- Georgia Association of Water Professionals (GAWP) Platinum Award, in recognition of complete and consistent compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- National Safety Council Occupation Excellence Achievement Award.
- Georgia Department of Labor Award of Excellence in recognition of exceptional workplace safety.

**Let it Rain**

Let it rain, let it rain at The Cedar Grove Community House! The community house underwent a “green” transformation this past winter with the help of The Fulton County Department of Public Works and The Fulton County Department of Parks and Recreation. In the fall of 2010 the small, but widely used Cedar Grove Community House was updated with a new roof and gutter system, a water wise landscape, and a retrofitted rain collection system. With water usage increasing in the summer months, Fulton County wanted to make sure that this landscape was sustainable. A rainfall event of just 1” will yield over 640 gallons of water from the 1000 sq. ft. roof. The rain collection system consists of two 1000 gallon tanks that will house collected rain water, which will be used for deep irrigation when needed. Of the two citizens one is buried and the other is above ground for demonstration and educational purposes. With water conservation on the mind of all Georgians this is one way to show our citizens how to have a beautiful, sustainable and water wise landscape! For more information on water conservation please visit our website at www.fultoncountyga.gov/publicworks-home or call (404) 622-7400.

**Source Water Assessment Program**

The source of drinking water for the North Fulton Water System is the Chattahoochee River which is closely monitored by the State of Georgia, Fulton County and several environmental groups. This surface water supply is processed at the AFCWRC water treatment plant located in Alpharetta.

The Fulton County Department of Public Works received a source water assessment study and report for the AFCWRC water treatment plant which supplies drinking water to the majority of north Fulton County. This assessment reviewed the adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to the Chattahoochee River, which included, but are not limited to, gas stations, landfills, junk yards, agricultural fields, wastewater treatment plants, and mining activities. The assessment has ranked the Chattahoochee River watershed to have a medium risk of potential pollutant loads. This information can help communities to understand the potential for contamination of their drinking water supplies and can be used to prioritize the need for protecting the Chattahoochee River. The complete report is available for review on our website at www.fultoncountyga.gov/.

**Who To Call**

We need your help! See a broken water main or sewer line? Report it!

See our Customer Service and after hours emergency: (404) 622-7401

Drinking Water Customer Service and after hours emergency: (770) 446-3040

**Water testing performed :**

January 1, 2010 - December 31, 2010

WSID GA 1210005

**Important information about your drinking water.**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su calidad de agua beber. Tradúzcalo a español con lo que lo entienda bien.